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**(54) Polymeric Electret and Its Manufacturing Method**

(21) Filed Number: Application Showa 46-87850

(22) Filed Date: Showa 46 (1971) 11/4

(71) Patent Assignee: Tokyo Denki Kagaku Kogyo Company

# JP 48-51298

*[Note: Names, addresses, company names and brand names are translated in the most common manner. Japanese language does not have singular or plural words unless otherwise specified by a numeral prefix or a general form of plurality suffix.]*

## Description of the Invention

### 1. Name of the Invention

#### **Polymeric Electret and Its Manufacturing Method**

### 2. Scope of the Claims

1. Polymeric electret which is formed from ionomer resin material, which can be represented according to the general formula

(where, M represents a metal ion).

2. Manufacturing method for the preparation of polymeric electret according to the Claim paragraph 1 reported above, where the ionomer resin is electretized at a temperature close to the softening point of the ionomer resin.

## Detailed Explanation of the Invention

The present invention is an invention about a polymeric electret and its manufacturing method.

Usually, the polymeric electret is characterized by the fact that it is produced as a polymeric material is maintained at a high temperature that is at or above its melting point temperature, and

also, a polarization is conducted through the action of an electric field, and in the state as the electrical field is being applied, it is cooled to room temperature, and this polarization is frozen and it is maintained for a long period of time.

In the past, the use of polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyethylene, Teflon, etc., different polymers as electret materials, has been known. However in the case of the electrets obtained from these materials, the change with the passing of time of their surface electric charge is large, and because of that the application in condenser type microphones etc., has been difficult.

The present invention is an invention, which has as a goal to solve such surface electric charge instabilities, and to suggest a polymeric electret with stable surface electric charge and its manufacturing method.

The authors of the present invention have conducted different studies in order to obtain polymer electret with stable surface electric charge, and as a result from that they have observed that ionomer resins have excellent electret characteristics and the present invention has been achieved.

The ionomer resin is a material characterized by the fact that the long chain molecules are connected through ionic bonds, and because of that their structure is represented as shown in Figure 1, and as M, Na, Zn etc., can be used.

Here below, practical implementation examples will be presented and the present invention will be explained in details.

A 300 micron thick film produced from ionomer resin material (trade name: Sarin, manufactured by Dupont Company), was used and at different polarization temperatures, 300 KV/cm electric field was applied, and it was equilibrated for a period of 30 minutes, and after that it was cooled down to room temperature and the electric field was withdrawn and electrets were produced.

The relationship between the rate of change of the surface electric charge of these electrets after 150 days and the polarization temperature, is presented in Figure 2.

Moreover, the longitudinal axis represents the % change of the surface electric charge after 150 days, relative to the initial surface electric charge, and + represents an increase, and - represents a decrease.

According to Figure 2, around the softening point temperature, namely, in the 50oC ~ 80oC polarization range temperature, it can be stated that the change of the surface electric charge with the passing of the time becomes small.

It is understood that because of the fact that the softening point of the ionomer resin is around 70°C, when the ionomer resin polarization temperature is made to be close to the softening point, the surface electric charge is most stable.

### **Practical Example 1**

At a polarization temperature of 70°C, a 100 kV/cm electric field was applied for a period of 30 minutes and the material was equilibrated, and after it was cooled to room temperature, the electric field was taken away, and the surface electric charge change coefficient of the ionomer electret after 150 days was + 10 %, and the surface charge density was  $7 \times 10^{-9}$  Coulon/cm<sup>2</sup>.

### **Practical Example 2**

At a polarization temperature of 60°C, a 30 kV/cm electric field was applied for a period of 30 minutes and the material was equilibrated, and after it was cooled to room temperature, the electric field was taken away, and the surface electric charge change coefficient of the ionomer electret after 150 days was - 5 %, and the surface charge density was  $8 \times 10^{-9}$  Coulon/cm<sup>2</sup>.

As it is shown according to the above described practical implementation examples, the ionomer electret according to the present invention is an electret, which has a small change of the surface electric charge with the passing of time, and it maintains the surface electric charge for a long period of time, and because of that it demonstrates excellent properties when used as condenser type microphones, cartridges used for records etc.

### **Brief Explanation of the Figures**

Figure 1 represents a structural diagram of the ionomer resin material, Figure 2 represents a diagram of the change of the surface electric charge of the ionomer electret depending on the polarization temperature.

In Figure 2:

On the vertical axis – coefficient of change of the surface electric charge (%)  
On the horizontal axis – polarization temperature (°C)

### **3. Record of the appended documents**

(1) Verification request	1 copy
(2) Description of the invention	1 copy
(3) Figures	1 copy
(4) Application original	1 copy

**Patent Assignee: Tokyo Denki Kagaku Kogyo Company**

## Amendment Formalities (self-imposed)

### 1. Case designation

Showa 46 Patent Number 87850

## 2. Name of the Invention

## Polymeric Electret and Its Manufacturing Method

### 3. Party making the amendment

## Relationship to the case

## Patent applicants

## Tokyo Denki Kagaku Kogyo

#### 4. Effective date of the amendment

### Self-generated

## 5. Subject of the amendment

### Column of the scope of the patent claims of the description.

## 6. Content of the amendment

The scope of the patent claims is amended according to the presented on a separate page.

Separate page reporting the amended scope of the patent claims.

The scope of the patent claims is amended according to the described below.

1. Polymeric electret which is formed from ionomer resin material, which can be represented according to the general formula

(where, M represents a metal ion).

2. Manufacturing method for the preparation of polymeric electret according to the Claim paragraph 1 reported above, where the ionomer resin is electretized at a temperature close to the softening point of the ionomer resin.

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03/26/02



果、アイオノマー樹脂がすぐれたエレクトリクト特性を有することを見出し本発明に達したものである。

アイオノマー樹脂は、長鎖分子間にイオン結合によつて連結されていることを特徴とするもので、その構造は、第1図に示すとおりであり、 $\text{M}$ としては $\text{Na}$ 、 $\text{Zn}$ 等が用いられている。

以下、実施例をあげて本発明を詳細に説明する。

アイオノマー樹脂（デュポン社製、商品名「サーリン」）の厚さ $300\mu\text{m}$ のフィルムを使用し、種々の分極温度中で $300\text{ kV/cm}$ の電場を加え、30分間安定後室温まで冷却して電場を取り去りエレクトレットを作成した。

これらのエレクトレットの表面電荷の150日後の変化率と分極温度との関係を第2図に示す。

なお、タテ軸は初期の表面電荷に対する150日後の表面電荷の変化量を%で表示してあり、

甲は $-8\%$ であり、表面電荷密度は $8 \times 10^{-9}$ クーロン/ $\text{cm}^2$ であつた。

以上の実施例に示すように本発明のアイオノマーエレクトレットは表面電荷の経時変化が少なく、長い間大きい表面電荷を維持するのでコンデンサー型マイクロホン、レコード用カートリッジなどに用いてすぐれた特性を発揮するものである。

#### 4. 表面の簡単な説明

第1図はアイオノマー樹脂の構造図、第2図はアイオノマーエレクトレットの表面電荷の分極温度による経時変化図である。

特許出願人 東京電気化学工業株式会社  
代表者 素野 楠次郎

特開昭48-51298(2)  
十は増加を、一は減少を表わしている。

第2図より、 $300\text{ kV/cm}$ の分極温度範囲で表面電荷の経時変化が小さくなつてゐるといえる。

アイオノマー樹脂の軟化点は $70^\circ\text{C}$ 附近にあるので、アイオノマー樹脂では分極温度を軟化点近辺にしたとき表面電荷が最も安定であることがわかる。

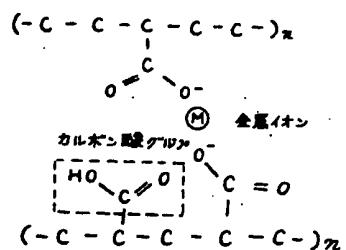
#### 実施例 1

$70^\circ\text{C}$ の分極温度中で $100\text{ kV/cm}$ の電場を加えつつ30分間安定させ、室温まで冷却後電場を取り去つて作成したアイオノマーエレクトレットの150日後の表面電荷の変化率は $+10\%$ であり、表面電荷密度は $7 \times 10^{-9}$ クーロン/ $\text{cm}^2$ であつた。

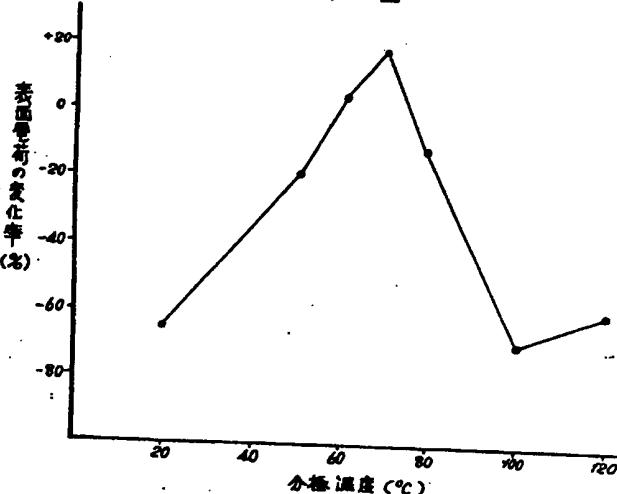
#### 実施例 2

分極温度 $60^\circ\text{C}$ で $30\text{ kV/cm}$ の電場を作用させながら30分間安定させ、室温まで冷却後電場を取り去つて作成したアイオノマーエレクトレットの150日後の表面電荷の変化

第1図



第2図



昭和47年11月14日

特許庁長官 三名幸夫 殿

4. 添附書類の目録

(1) 出願審査請求書	1通
(2) 明細書	1通
(3) 図面	1通
(4) 請書副本	1通

5. 前記以外の発明者

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東京電気化学工業株式会社内  
氏 名 横 矢 誠

同 所

水 田 和 郎

1. 事件の表示

昭和46年特許願第87850号

2. 発明の名称

高分子エレクトレットおよびその製造方法

3. 補正をする者

事件との関係 特許出願人

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代表者 素野福次郎

4. 補正命令の日付 自発

5. 補正の対象

明細書の特許請求の範囲の範

6. 補正の内容

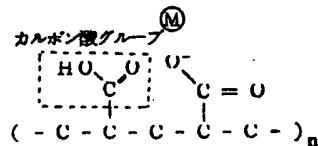
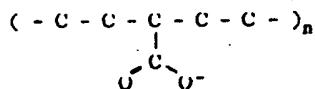
特許請求の範囲を別紙のとおり補正する。

7. 添附書類の目録

補正した特許請求の範囲を記載した別紙 1通

特許請求の範囲を次のとおり補正する。

(1) 一般式



(ただし、Mは金属イオン)

でしめされるアイオノマー樹脂からなる高分子エレクトレット。

(2) アイオノマー樹脂の軟化点近傍でエレクトレット化することを特徴とする特許請求の範囲第1項記載の高分子エレクトレットの製造方法。

